

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #24, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

FEBRUARY 4, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**743,400**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – February 3, 2014

**85,200**

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Camps

OCHA – February 3, 2014

**658,200**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – February 3, 2014

**130,400\***

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

*\*Including an unconfirmed number of refugees and nomads who have arrived in Sudan*

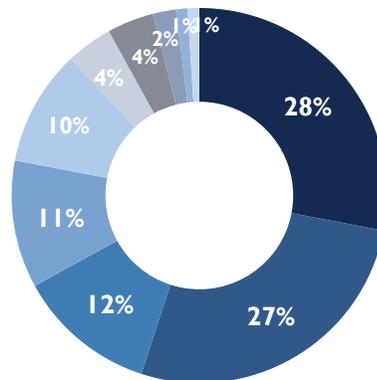
OCHA – February 3, 2014

**230,200**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 26, 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 & FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (28%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (27%)
- Health (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter (4%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Protection (1%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- U.N. releases revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan, requesting \$1.27 billion to meet the needs of an estimated 3.2 million people through June.
- Approximately 3.2 million South Sudanese are in need of emergency food assistance.
- Clashes persist in some areas of South Sudan, while Bentiu, Bor, Malakal, and Juba towns remain calm.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$86,383,207
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$141,884,300
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$94,735,400

**\$323,002,907**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Population displacement continues to increase as insecurity persists across South Sudan, with violence displacing nearly 874,000 people—including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees—since December 15, according to the U.N.
- The U.N. reports that humanitarian agencies continue to face operational challenges reaching conflict-affected populations due to ongoing fighting and targeting of humanitarian assets and operations by Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) forces and opposition groups. Between December 15, 2013, and January 31, 2014, 95 incidents directly affected humanitarian operations, 82 percent of which included violence against humanitarian personnel or assets, according to the U.N. The majority of reported incidents occurred in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- On February 3, the U.N. released a revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan, requesting \$1.27 billion to respond to urgent needs among approximately 3.2 million conflict-affected, displaced, and food-insecure people, including an anticipated 1 million IDPs, through June. The revised plan reflects increased humanitarian needs since the U.N. released the December 31 plan, which requested \$209 million based on a planning figure of 400,000 IDPs between January and March.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## SITUATION, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS UPDATE

- Violence has internally displaced an estimated 743,300 people throughout South Sudan, and approximately 130,400 people have fled to neighboring countries since December 15, according to the U.N. While the majority of displaced populations have fled to rural areas, approximately 85,200 people are sheltering at UNMISS bases. Since December 31, the number of IDPs in South Sudan has increased by approximately 60 percent due to insecurity.
- While clashes continue to affect some areas of South Sudan—particularly southern Lakes State and central Unity State—security conditions remain relatively calm in Bentiu, Unity State; Bor, Jonglei State; Malakal, Upper Nile State; and Juba, Central Equatoria State. Fighting in Unity’s Leer County has reportedly prevented humanitarian organizations from providing assistance since violence escalated during the week of January 24.
- Increased insecurity and displacement are aggravating fragile food security conditions throughout South Sudan, according to the U.N. As of January 31, the U.N. estimates that 7 million people are currently at risk of food insecurity, with 3.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance—a 39 percent increase from the approximately 2.3 million people in need of emergency food assistance reported in the 2014 Consolidated Appeal for South Sudan. Currently, the majority of people requiring emergency food assistance are located in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile—the three states with the largest displaced populations and the most frequent insecurity and related access challenges.
- Conflict-induced displacement continues to generate increased protection concerns, including targeting of civilians, physical and sexual violence, targeted destruction of property, separation of families, and psychosocial trauma, according to the U.N. As of February 3, relief organizations continued to receive reports that armed personnel had harassed civilians and IDPs in Bentiu and Juba, despite relatively stable security conditions in both towns.
- Relief agencies remain concerned by overcrowding and resultant health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) challenges at the two UNMISS bases in Juba—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—where approximately 43,200 IDPs are sheltering. Although humanitarian organizations had facilitated the relocation of some IDPs from Tong Ping to the less-congested U.N. House 3, these efforts were suspended in an effort to prevent the spread of disease after health workers identified approximately 95 suspected measles cases at Tong Ping.

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## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Despite insecurity and access constraints, relief organizations had reached approximately 299,300 conflict-affected individuals with some humanitarian assistance as of February 3. However, relief agencies have not comprehensively met the needs of affected populations due to access constraints, according to the U.N.
- Since December 15, humanitarian organizations have provided emergency WASH assistance to approximately 280,500 people, as well as relief commodities—including mosquito nets, shelter materials, sleeping mats, and water containers—to more than 35,100 families in need.
- Despite insecurity and access constraints, relief organizations have reached approximately 217,400 conflict-affected individuals with food assistance since December 22, including 63,900 people in Lakes; 34,000 people in Upper Nile; 33,000 people in Central Equatoria; 27,300 people in Jonglei; 25,300 people in Eastern Equatoria; 23,200 in Unity; and 9,500 people in Warrap; as well as additional populations in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria states.
- Between January 30 and February 3, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders—had transported more than 107 metric tons (MT) of fuel, food, health, shelter, and WASH items to support the operations of 11 aid agencies.
- According to the U.N., relatively stable security conditions in Bentiu and Malakal towns has enabled relief agencies to resume operations, increasing access to vulnerable populations and basic services in these areas.

### *Central Equatoria*

- To prevent disease spread and facilitate the resumption of IDP transfers and alleviation of overcrowding, relief agencies have administered measles and polio vaccinations to nearly 6,500 children under 16 years of age in Tong Ping and are conducting a measles vaccination campaign in U.N. House 3 as a precautionary measure. In addition, relief agencies are expanding basic services for IDP communities, including hygiene and health education to reduce the risk of communicable disease outbreaks.

- While efforts continue to expand the civilian protection area at U.N. House 3, the U.N. reports that relief agencies have secured additional land within Tong Ping to construct additional latrines and bathing shelters, as well as establish additional health care facilities.
- U.N. agencies have launched displacement tracking systems in Juba to gather information on displaced communities in and outside of UNMISS bases, as well as humanitarian conditions and access to basic services among these populations.
- With support from the USAID/OFDA-funded, International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), Nile Hope is providing urgent WASH services at the UNMISS Tong Ping base, where approximately 27,500 people are sheltering. As of January 28, Nile Hope was delivering 400,000 liters of safe drinking water per day—more than 17 liters per person per day—to five distribution points at the site. Nile Hope is also facilitating daily garbage removal via three 18-ton trucks.

### *Eastern Equatoria*

- To address emergency WASH needs among approximately 10,000 of the IDPs who have fled from Jonglei State to Nimule town, Eastern Equatoria State, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$276,200 through the RRF to Samaritan’s Purse. With RRF support, Samaritan’s Purse will expand access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities by establishing water filtration systems, constructing latrines and hand-washing stations, implementing a campaign to promote proper hygiene practices, and rehabilitating broken hand pumps while training mechanics to maintain the repaired pumps.

### *Jonglei*

- With security conditions stabilizing in Bor, relief agencies have increased staffing levels and programming in the area, and civilians are reportedly returning to areas of origin from the local UNMISS base. Humanitarian organizations continue efforts to improve access to health care among conflict-affected and displaced individuals by providing primary health care services, treating conflict-related injuries, and strengthening early warning surveillance and immunization activities to prevent potential communicable disease outbreaks.
- In addition to activities in Bor, relief agencies have provided measles vaccinations for nearly 6,800 children in Jonglei’s Lankien town, Nyirol County, where large populations of IDPs sought refuge from violence in Upper Nile in recent weeks.

### *Lakes*

- In Yirol West County, Lakes, relief agencies screened nearly 200 people for malnutrition, including more than 30 pregnant and lactating women, and will provide services for malnourished individuals as needed.
- Through the RRF, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is supporting IDPs and host communities in Awerial County, Lakes State. In Ahou village—located approximately 5 kilometers from Mingkaman town—CRS is conducting hygiene promotion activities, supporting clean-up projects, and increasing access to safe drinking water through distributing chlorine tablets and disseminating water treatment messages for approximately 800 families. CRS deployed additional staff on February 4 to conduct additional needs assessments in the area.

### *Upper Nile*

- Aid operations have increased in Malakal town during the week of February 3, with relief agencies continuing assistance in the local UNMISS base and planning to conduct food and relief commodity distributions in the town in the coming days. Health care workers have resumed surgical activities at the Malakal Teaching Hospital and primary health care services at other displacement sites in the town, addressing key health care gaps due to previous insecurity in the area.

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## **OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

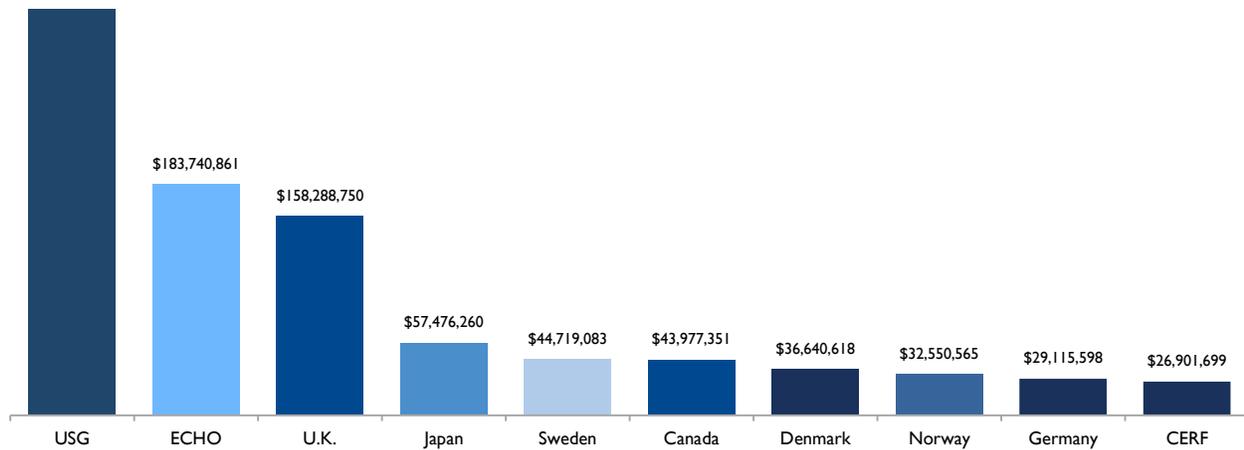
- To address increased humanitarian needs, the U.N. released a revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on February 3, requesting \$1.27 billion. The \$1.27 billion requirement includes \$741 million to secure all core pipelines for the remainder of the year and \$443 million for front-line services through June. Of the funding requested in the revised

crisis response plan, more than 50 percent will support the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster to address emergency food needs.

- To date, relief organizations have secured approximately \$246 million for the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.

## 2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR  
\$323,002,907



\*Funding figures are as of February 4, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2013 and 2014 calendar years. USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2013 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012, and ended September 30, 2013, as well as the 2014 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013.

### CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of north-south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan.
- The RSS declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a January 9, 2011, referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- On October 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page redeclared a disaster in South Sudan due to the ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement, returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- Jonglei State—the largest state in South Sudan—has an extensive history of inter-communal fighting that predates South Sudan's independence. Since January 2011, more than half of conflict-related deaths and displacements in South Sudan have occurred in Jonglei, according to relief agencies. Clashes among the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and non-state actors, as well as inter-ethnic conflict, continues to displace and otherwise adversely affect civilian populations across the state.
- On December 15, clashes erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the RSS. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan. On December 20, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Nairobi, Kenya, to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
	Program Support		\$502,234
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$26,556,637</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$32,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$58,856,637</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 4, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,934,069
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$3,297,292
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$324,691
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,049,721
Global Communities	Protection, Shelter	Abyei Area	\$1,898,999
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$2,674,154
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, WASH	Unity	\$1,100,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000

Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,600,000
Mentor	Health	Countrywide	\$1,870,250
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Abyei Area, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$1,091,902
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Pact	WASH	Jonglei	\$1,891,266
Solidarités	WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
Tearfund	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG)	\$985,916
U.N. Office for Project Services	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	NBeG	\$958,373
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$5,000,000
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$896,649
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,002,584
	Program Support		\$1,950,704
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$59,826,570</b>

<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$141,884,300</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Information, and Training	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection	Upper Nile	\$475,000
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,500,000
IOM	WASH, Transportation	Unity, Upper Nile	\$3,400,000
IRC	Health, Protection	Unity	\$560,000
Lutheran World Relief	Protection	Unity	\$583,572
Oxfam	Health, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,050,000
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$500,000
Relief International	Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,647,021
UMCOR	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Central Equatoria	\$699,807
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$34,200,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$820,000
World Vision	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Central Equatoria	\$800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$62,435,400</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$264,146,270</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014</b>			<b>\$323,002,907</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at  
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>